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Ashley

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INSECT CONTROL REPORT

Ashley National
Forest

District No. 1

SPRING & SUMMER 1935

Costs Insect Control Project

Ranger Dist. No. 1 P.P. BeltDate this report made - July 15, 1935Insect responsible - Dendroctonus ponderosae

	Contributed time and expense	<u>Project funds</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Salaries and wages			
also	\$136.55	** \$201.75	\$337.30
Expense Forest officers			
• Oil 28½ gal. at \$0.06	1.71	-	1.71
Hauling including Govt. trucks	-	40.04	40.04
Horse hire	-	-	-
Horse feed	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Total cost of project	\$137.26	\$241.79	\$379.05

Number man days contributed timeNone

Total man days used 161-1/2

Total man days paid from project funds 27

• Bought on Smith Fork job and paid for out of those funds.

** 134.5 CCC man days at \$1.60 = \$201.75 (includes meals)

(Sgd.) GORDON ELLIS

Camp Manager

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Insect Control-Ashley
Spring Report

Manila, Utah
July 15, 1935

1. Year - 1935
2. Ranger Dist. No. 1 P.P. belt.
3. Ashley National Forest
4. Duration of project 6/13/35 to 6/29/35
5. Tree species affected Ponderosa pine
6. Insect responsible Dendroctonus ponderosae
7. Method followed Felled, piled, and burned with oil.
8. Area treated 4,800 acres
9. Number trees treated 32
10. Percent of trees felled 100
11. Expenditure from project funds (CCC) \$241.79
12. CCC man days 134-1/2
13. Total cost of project \$379.05
14. Total cost per tree \$11.845
15. Total cost per acre \$0.079
16. Gallons of oil used per tree .89
17. Number of man days used 161-1/2
18. Percent of reduction obtained 90%
19. Results Successful on area treated

Respectfully submitted July 15, 1935

(Sgd.) GORDON ELLIS
Camp Manager

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Insect Control-Ashley
(Spring report 1935)

Manila, Utah
July 15, 1935

Narrative Section - Ranger Dist. No. 1 - P.P. Belt

HISTORY OF INFESTATION

It is practically impossible to determine when the bark beetle first attacked ponderosa pine timber in this territory. Evidenced by markings on old windfalls, the attack is old but has never been epidemic. The infestation as a whole is light. The area treated was 4,800 acres and was covered by 100% cruise. A total of 32 trees were treated which is an average of .07 trees per acre. Insect control operations were first made on Ranger District No. 1 in 1925 when approximately 100 trees were given to a saw mill free of charge providing stumps and slabs were burned. This proved effective. Treating has been done every year since. The ranger usually spots the infested area and takes 4 to 6 men in and cleans it up. In 1928 approximately 400 trees were treated this being the most extensive project ever initiated on the district.

There were at least 20 trees in the vicinity of Green Lake that we didn't have time to treat before the project was abandoned due to needing the stub camp and dangerous fire weather.

CHARACTER OF THE TIMBER

The work was all done in the ponderosa pine belt which was both mature and black jack; however, but a few trees of black jack stage were found attacked in which the beetle wasn't pitched out. Some of the area was interspersed with pole, sapling, and mature lodgepole with some Douglas fir on the north slopes.

The stand as a whole was ponderosa pine with quite a bit of aspen and sagebrush through it. The ponderosa pine being open and mostly on flat or gently rolling country.

The area slopes generally north draining toward the Green River of Wyoming. The country as a whole was rolling mesa topped ridges divided by Carter and Deep Creek gorges.

The soil on the unit is rather rocky but of a good type of sandy loam, some reddish sley formation.

CHARACTER OF INFESTATION

The infestation was very light, but trees that were attacked were hit hard and usually clear to the top of the tree. Attacks were confined usually to occasional trees through the woods with sometimes two or three trees attacked in a group. At Green Lake we found the heaviest infestation with approximately 30 trees in an area of 25 acres, 8 of which we got treated before the project was abandoned.

The attacks were mostly in large yellow barked trees of two or more feet stump diameter. The black jack stages seemed too pitchy for the broods to get a hold of the tree.

METHODS OF CONTROL

The trees were all felled, piled with slash and debris and burned with oil. Very little oil was needed as it was dry weather and usually a breeze. We would always trench the tree good before firing and when weather conditions were extremely dangerous, we would have one oil gun filled with water. We would sometimes score the stumps when the bark was extra heavy.

We did not use pack horses but would cruise with 7 to 9 men on line and when a bug tree was spotted, send the truck driver after truck with tools, oil, etc. and he would drive in as close as he could to the tree and we would treat it. Usually we would treat early in morning of the following day, the trees spotted the previous day, as fire hazard was less in A.M. on account of dew and the wind usually down.

Linesmen were spaced approximately 66 feet apart although according to the type of timber and country, would sometimes practically double the distance where visibility was good. The men cruised half way to the next man on either side, the end man strung paper on one end and the other followed the section line or previous paper line. I took sling psychrometer readings to determine the humidity before burning and if humidity was extremely low, would burn the following morning early.

LABOR USED

The cook, truck driver, and all the linesmen were CCC boys from the Manila CCC Camp F-35. Victor Stokes, a camp overhead, was sent out for training and I used him on the line and usually walked on line myself as my CCC men had had a previous month of bug work on the Ranger District No. 8 job and were experienced and reliable.

CONCLUSION

The labor was of a good type, manageable and hand picked from my Smith Fork crew of 16 men. I never picked up a tree behind a man on this job.

All the oil and cut paper needed was brought over from the Smith Fork job. The area we covered was very effectively treated.

Respectfully submitted

(Sgd.) GORDON ELLIS

Camp Manager
ECW Cultural Foreman

"Old Town"

NON-SMUT

Carbon Paper

How TO SELECT CARBON PAPER FOR ANY TYPEWRITING REQUIREMENT

First Select the Proper Weight

The thicker or heavier the paper in the form, or the greater the number of copies to be made, the lighter or thinner should be the carbon paper selected as a general rule.

LIGHTWEIGHT — very thin (variously known as Featherweight, 4 lb., or Manifold) for making six or more copies at one writing. These papers vary in weight from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 lbs. (weight merely referring to a ream of uncoated tissue 20 x 30).

MEDIUMWEIGHT — slightly thicker ($5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) for making three to five or six copies at one writing. These range in weight from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

STANDARDWEIGHT — (or 7 lb.—sometimes called Medium) for general correspondence or office use where one to three or four copies are taken. They range in weight from 7 to 9 lbs.

HEAVYWEIGHT for billing work. These carbons range in weight from 10 to 20 lbs. In this class the carbons are specially designed for bookkeeping or billing machines—particularly for Elliott Fisher and for other accounting systems where extraordinary carbon is required due to the unusual abuse it is called upon to withstand.

After judging the weight of carbon paper for your work, order the finish (writing strength) you prefer. Sheets in all weights are manufactured in three finishes as follows:

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Grey Writing

• **Medium Finish**
Medium Black Writing

• **Intense Finish**
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